JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county. Dr. Shenwoon, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. S. Koonce, Richland, Onslow county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisement. and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

The Prestient's Proclamation & the Southern Press The message which President Fillmore sent a short time since to Congress, in reference to the rescue of the fugitive slave. Shadrach, from the officers of justice in Boston, by a mob of black and white people does not meet with much favor in some parts of the South, and especially in South Carolina, if we take the tone of the public press as a reflection of public opinion. Our readers will find in another column an article from the Charleston Mercury on the subject, which is of the character we refer to, and which shows that the proclamation is considered in the light of a ruse, to give the President the power of employing the army and navy at his pleasure, not South Carolina, in the event of their taking any steps towards carrying their threats of secession into effect. In this light it is looked upon as uncalled for, as unnecessary, and as a piece of duplicity-that in issuing it. Mr. Fillmore acted as the Thames wherrymen do -looking one way and rowing the other.

Without desiring to impugn, or even to doubt the intentions of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet. we are free to say, that the circumstances under which that document was issued, are certainly calculated to produce the impression which, as we see, has been formed in the Southern States concerning it. The Southern people ask, and certainly with some show of reason, where was the necessity of issuing such a proclamation, when Mr. Webster, Secretary of Statewho doubtless was consulted by the President. in reference to the propriety of issuing that document, and who, in all probability, coincided with President Fillmore on the necessity of promulgating it-in his letter to the Union Safety Committee of New York, in reference to the rescue of Shadrach, used the follow-

"I am sure, gentlemen, that shame will burn the cheeks, and indignation fill the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Boston, at the avowal of principles and the commission of outrages so abominable. Depend upon it, that if the people of that city had been informed of any such purpose or design as was carried into effect in the Court House in Boston, on Saturday last, they would have rushed to the spot, and crushed such a nefarious project into the dust. The vast majority of the people of Boston must necessarily suffer in their feelings, but ought not to suffer at all in their character and honor, or in their loyalty to the Constitution, from the acts of such persons as composed the mob. I venture to say, that when you hear of them next, you will learn that per-onally and collectively, as individuals, and also as repreented in the City Conneils, they will give full evidence of their fixed purpose to wipe away and obliterate, to the full extent of their power, this foul blot on the reputation of their

They also say, that Mr. Foote used the following language, in reference to the same subject, in his speech in Tammany Hall, on the Monday evening succeeding the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington :

"I never felt that any considerable portion of our citizens would prove false to the Constitution Nor will I be convinced that such is the case, until facts are produced far more cogent than any I have yet heard of. The people of Massaschusetts are doing very well, and, I trust, will ultimately do

In these two extracts, the people of South Caroli- to forgive or forget-you have done so. na make out a plausible case, and can. with reason, ask the President why he should invoke the aid of the Union Safety Committee, in reference to South-

"In one important State, recent elections show that there prevails among the people almost an entire unanimity of seniment in favor of breaking up the Union; and this dissolution of the Union, it is supposed, may not take place without conflict in arms. Ministers of war are, therefore, provided, schools of instruction in military tactica established, and an armed air and attitude assumed. These apprehensions of conflict, in case secession be attempted, are not only well founded, but in my judgment certain to be realized. Secession cannot be accomplished but by war. I do not believe those who favor it expect any other result. Their hope is that their cause and its objects may spread; and that other States, by local sympathies, or a supposed common interest, may be led to espouse it; so that the whole country may come to be divided into great local parties, and as such to contend

This extract is relied upon by the Southern people to make their case complete, viz: that the message recently delivered by the President was really intenmob in Massachusetts. Now how far the inference you. is justified, that taking the President's message and the letter of Mr. Webster together, the legislation asked for by the President, and the threats made against the negro mob in Boston, were intended for the State of South Carolina, we do not pretend to say. What we do mean is, that, under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable that the people of that State should put such an interpretation upon it. New York Heraid.

Cotton Spindles in Great Britain.

the 1st ult. contained a table of the exports of textile the letter continues:) fabrics in the past year compared with 1849, and we ties which bear upon the cotton trade.

report for some years past, are perhaps aware that we have-in the absence of all recent statistical refrom the trade. We published the result of these returns at different times, and in cur trade report of the 1st of April. 1846, we estimated the number of spindles in Great Britain at 17,500.000 for 1845 .-We have great pleasure in being able to give to-day the first Government return on this important subject, and to add that our estimate for 1845 has been fully borne out by the former. The number of spindles, since added, being quite accounted for by the yearly increase which has taken place in the manufacturing power up to the present time.

The rapid increase in spinning will be apparent from the following: In 1829 the number of mule spindles used in the Cotton man

ufacture of England was estimated by our friend Mr. John The following table shows at a glance the quanti-

ty of cotton taken by the trade annually for the last twenty years; we have reduced the deliveries into yarn at the present average weekly production per spindle, and have taken No. 40's mule yarn (a much higher No. than the present average production) as will receive an answer appointing a time and place our standard of calculation, in order to show that for a meeting between herself (or friend if desired) the present spinning power is fully adequate to re- and the advertiser, (or a friend of his,) to arrange duce the largest annual supply of cotton we have as preliminaries for an interview between the parties, yet received, into fine numbers of yarns, if required: should one be deemed necessary, after a full ex-Table showing the Annual Deliveries of Cotton to the Trade | change of facts and examination of daguerreotype

render such	quantities into No. 40 8 Mule	
	Deliveries.	Spindles
Years.	Lbs. of Cotton.	required.
1831		8,083,076
1832	276,900,000	8,520,000
1834	303,400,000	
1835	318,100,000	9,787,692
1836		10,689,230
1837		11,252,307
1838		12,821,537
1839	381,700,000	11,744,614
1840	458,900,000	14,120,000
1841		13,480,000
1842		13,387,692
1843		15,932,307
1844		16,738,460
1845	606,600,000	18,664,614
1846	614,300,000	18,901,537
1817	441,400.000	13.581.537
1848		17.741.537
1919	629,900,000	19.381.537
1850	584,200,000	17.975.384
1000	Do Fan & f	la la Circular

Du Fay & Co.'s Circular. PROFITS OF PLANE ROADS .- The Syracuse and Oswego plank road is about 34 miles in length, and, including its 11 toll houses, was constructed at a cost of \$43.064. Up to the time of holding the first annual meeting in December, there had been received for tolls \$5,757—the road having been in operation The number of foreign entigrants arrived at the rate of 50 ounces each, realizing an aggregate sum of 18,300, or ble facts respecting the inorganic part or ash of Umbrellas, just opened at less than a year.

One-Eyed Thompson's Letter to his Wife.

The coroner's inquest upon Wm. H. Thompson, at New York, rendered a verdict of death by morphine. In addition to a letter to the coroner, the following and nearly forty miles apart. As they approach the affecting letter to his wife was read on the inquest : river, the space between them becomes one elevated

have settled upon your unhappy husband. Were give no space to marching columns. Moreau had this new charge my only trouble, I could certainly advanced across this forest to the Inn, where, on the overcome it. Of all the complaints made to my prejudice, it could be the most easily defeated, for at the trace his steps, and take up his position on the furvery time, half-past 7 o'clock, when Gates swears he saw me in New York. I was in Dr. Rice's store, ashe recollects, and previous thereto, for an hour, you and others know me to have been in Brooklyn. But, my Mary, I am sick of life, so much so that I am incaof being a benefit to you and our little ones-a hope that alone has sustained years of wretched existence. and made me capable of meeting and defeating more than most men similarly circumstanced could have done. I know, dearest Molly, that you will suffer for a time by my loss. Not only, sweet one, through your affection for me, but upon you will devolve the care of our family. Cheer up-waste no time mourning for one who is unworthy of you. To you it was a hard fate that joined our fortunes. Once away, and kind friends will protect you. Your reputation has never been assailed, and no woman ever possessagainst the mob in Boston but against the people of will bear witness. Do not increase your sufferings by supposing my last moments to be peculiarly miserable. I am almost restrained, sweet wife, from giving words to my affection, and disposed to write coldly, for fear of too powerfully affecting you. I have more regard for your tears than for my own blood : and if I could, would welcome an eternity of torture, if by so doing I could secure your bappiness. Again, I say, death for me, apart from considerations f you and our children, has no terror. I have no fear of it; and a hereafter I leave to the Divine Mystery that created me, and to whom I can owe no responsibility. My destiny is fulfilled, and the Great reator cannot mistake the purposes of his mechan-

On my breast, nearest my heart that has beat for you alone, I place a lock of your hair with the one preserved of my father's, together with my children's, so that with my dust may assimilate a portion of the dust of those whom I loved so well.

I should like to be buried in New Jersey, in the burial ground of my uncle, but do not care-spend no means unnecessarily on my body--for remember, that all places are alike indifferent to it. But I am getting foolishly prolix upon a subject that must be painful to you.

Sweet wife, recollect that the duration of a human life is but a small drop in the bucket of eternity. A few years and all now living will cease to be-your dearest self included. Then spend no time in useless repining; live for your children-and the children of such a mother will be a blessing to her.

My last act may appear selfish-to leave you alone to fight your battle through a rude world, but it is not so-I know and feel that ultimately it will be to your advantage. Love is strength, and the power of kindness most efficient. With thrust for cut, I have fought the world, and been a loser, even when victorious. My judgment has been at fault, and my phi- est, and the alarm it spread amid the enemy's ranks, losophy has been erroneous. It was the fault of my organization and education: your nature is fortunatev different-it is mild and affectionate. You conciliate and make friends of all who approach you; and when the dragon is out of the way, friends will not fear to prove themselves so.

The little of happiness that I have known, I owe to you. In your presence alone I have found life endurable. My offence against you I will not ask you

Our children-my boys, hear the words and heed the advice of a dying father-be careful of your the military and naval authorities of the U. States to mother; obey and be directed by her. My sweet put down a mob of colored people, when, according Rebecca, make your mother your model. My chilto the words of his Secretary of State, nineteen-twentieths of the white people of Massachusetts are instil into your minds a love of truth—that, no matinstil into your minds a love of truth-that, no matopposed to any violation of the law, and will support ter how the world estimates me, you know me to be the Government of the United States in maintaining an affectionate and careful father. To you I have it. Again, Mr. Webster says, in the same letter to never uttered an untruth, and if you prove worthy of the care I have bestowed upon you, I have not lived in vain. Love one another. I never allowed you to tell tales of each other, for it engenders hatred and ill-will; when disposed to be ugly or quarrelsome, let a remembrance of me recall you to yourself. The world will, for a time, persecute you on my account ; but care not-endure it patiently ; prove that you are honest and faithful, and all good men will sustain you; recollect that I know every departure from the virtuous and correct to be attended with punishment-in some way it is sure-either by bringing upon you the condemnation of your fellow

heed it not-dispose of my body in the most economical way. You, the living, require all the little mind with other subjects.

(We omit a few lines, containing a memorandum of a few sums, amounting to less than a hundred dollars, due him mostly for pamphlets, &c. After MANCHESTER, Jan. 31, 1851 .- Our trade report of mentioning the names of several Brooklyn friends,

For you I entreat their friendship; and one other have now the pleasure of adding some further statis- act of kindness to me-that they will forgive one whose folly has not been from a bad heart, but from and carriage. The canals are traversed by gondo-WM. H. THOMPSON. Those of our friends who have received our trade an unbalanced brain. Note to Mr. Oliver, keeper of the Prison.

Dear Sir: Oblige me-it is the last request of a cords on the subject—endeavored to arrive at the dying man—send a messenger to my wife, and break dolar and their furniture and equipments are all extent of the cotton manufacturing power of this to her the tidings of my death in a humane and gencountry, by collecting the number of spindles direct the manner. (Signed) WM. H. THOMPSON. Interesting to the Ladies.

paper. It appears to be genui: We don't admire the mode, but this is an age of progress : "WANTED-By a gentleman (who has neither the

time nor inclination for the idle terms and ceremonies of courtship) a wife. He is of middle age, medium size, dark eyes and complexion, good education, polite, easy address, character and reputation unexceptionable, habits strictly temperate, and possessed of property to the amount of forty thousand dollars and over. He is desirous of forming a union with a lady of thirty to thirty-five years old, of unexceptionable character and standing in society; good health, and kind, cheerful disposition; and if a widow, withshe has will be settled upon herself. He proposes to visit the World's Fair, in London, next May, and thence extend his tour through the greater part of Europe, and would like to have his wife accompany him. Any lady wishing to reply to this notice will please address a note to "Veritas," office of Boyd's Express, 15 William street, within one week, over whatever signature she may see proper, to which she will reply to it other than in the same spirit.

In the town of M., Vermont, there lives a man never be born so." who is well known for his gloomy disposition, and for entertaining a settled notion that he is the most unlucky of mortals. Let whatever may happen to him, he considers the event a disaster, always grumbles, "Just my cussed luck!" In spite of his hopelessness. the man is a Universalist in his religious belief; but being a little shaken in his faith one day, by the arguments of a neighbor, he exclaimed-Well, 1 don't much believe there is a hell, but if there is one, it will just be my cussed luck to get into it."

Boston Post. The number of foreign emigrants arrived at New The Battle of Hohenlinden.

BY J. T. HEADLY. The Iser and the Inn, as they flow from the Alps towards the Danube, move nearly in parallel -lines, Wife of my soul, divinity of my affections, my pa- plain, covered chiefly with a sombre, dark, pine for tient, enduring, gentle and affectionate Mary, ere est-crossed by two roads only-while the mere this meets your eye. I trust that eternal repose will country paths, that wind through it here and there, advanced across this forest to the Inn, where, on the first of December, he was attacked and forced to re- might not observe. ther side, at the village of Hohenlinden. Here, where one of the great roads debouched from the

woods, he placed Ney and Grouchy. The Austrians, in four massive columns, plunged pable of longer continuing it. I have lost all hope open plain of Hohenlinden, the central column marching along the high road, while those on either side made their way through amid the trees, as they

> It was a stormy December morning, when these seventy thousand men were swallowed from sight in the dark defiles of Hohenlinden. The day before it had rained heavily, and the roads were alone white unbroken surface. The by-paths were blotted out, and the sighing pines overhead drooped with their snowy burdens above the ranks, or shook forests by themselves: while the falling snow, sifting over the ranks, made the unmarked way still tread of the advancing hosts, while the artillery and ammunition and baggage wagons gave forth a muffled sound, that seemed prophetic of some catastro-

Thus marching, it came at about nine o'clock upon Hohenlinden, and attempted to debouch into the plain, when Grouchy fell upon it with such fury that t was driven back into the woods. In a moment the old forest was alive with echoes, and its gloomy recesses illuminated with the blaze of artillery.— Grouchy, Grandjean, and Ney, put forth incredible to the open field. The two former struggled with the energy of desperation to hold their ground; and although the soldiers could not see the enemy's lines, by the artillery, and fell with a crash on the Austrian columns, while the fresh fallen snow turned red with flowing blood. In the meantime, Richenpanse, who had been sent by a circuitous route, with a single division, to attack the enemy's rear, had accomplished his mission. Though his division had been cut in two, and irretrievably separated by the boldly on forty thousand Austrians. As soon as Moreau heard the sound of his cannon through the forhe ordered Ney and Grouchy to charge full on the tower and gazed on this terrible scene, and in the

is spoken. The depths of the forest swallowed the struggling hosts from sight, but still there issued forth from its bosom shouts and yells mingled with the thunder of umn, as if sent by some violent explosion, was hurl-ed in shattered fragments on every side. For miles, lands of North Carolina, will take place. the white ground was sprinkled with dead bodies. and when the battle left the forest, and the pine tree stood calm and silent in the wintry night, piercing cries and groans issued out of the gloom in eve- upon their owners, will be a source of gain? ry direction-sufferer answering sufferer as he lay and writhed on the snow. Twenty thousand men were scattered there amid the trees, while broken carriages and wagons, and deserted guns, spread a had not been told me." perfect wreck around.

City of Venlce.

Venice is a labyrinth. There is no city like it in encouraging injurious habits, wrong thinking or by all the world. It always was an unintelligible place, upon Edgecombe, you may hear from me again. and it is still unintelligible. It contains a populabeings; all this I have frequently explained to you; tion of 115,000 inhabitants, located in 27,918 houif you love me, prove that you have not forgotten it. ses. There are 112 religious establishments, though With you and your mother is my last breath.—
Anxiety on your accounts is the only bitterness I es. chiefly of marble there are 306 and small communications. es, chiefly of marble, there are 306, and small commu- me a few years since there were none taken in the feel. Good-by, my Richard, Billy, sweet Rebecca, nicating streets no less than 2,108. The city is seven county; he was the first subscriber to one, and the ded to apply to South Carolina, and not to the negro and my brave little Josey. God help and protect miles in circumference. The grand canal is nearly first to interest his friends in favor of agricultural 300 feet wide; other canals are wide enough, but Sweet Wife—As I wrote, a passing whim made me the widest steet is not more than from ten to twelve speak of Jersey. I entreat you, as you love me, to feet from house to house, and the majority do not scribers to agricultural papers in Edgecombe county. exceed eight. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog. The foundation of the means you may possess—I, nothing. Sweet partner, city commenced in 402, when the Venetians fled to good-by--fare you well. Think of me as little as the Lagunes, before the invading army of Alaric, the possible; with the effort you can do it. Occupy your Goth. The city is built upon 72 small islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings. The sation of a great pestilence, and rests upon 1,200,000. piles. This church contains 125 statues.

It is said that in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or even a horse las, a species of canoe, twenty-five feet long, with a tical man. little cabin in the centre, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of from 5 to 10 persons. These gonblack, and when they move upon the water they have the appearance of floating hearses. The black cloth which is thrown over the cabin top is fringed The following advertisement is from a New York | with tassels, and exactly resembles a funeral pall.

Corr. N. Y. Commercial. RESOURCES OF MEXICO. - The revenue is \$12,000, 000. The Minister proposes to pay \$2,000,000 to the States, \$3.000,000 for the interest on the public debt, and \$7,000,000 for the expenses of the Governgling trade is carried on by the Rio Grande. The exports by this line are \$6,000,000, and the import is equal. The product of the silver mines the last ally 6 or 7 per cent. of ash; the leaf contains 7 or 8 year was \$37,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 were per cent., and the grain not more than from 1 to 2 coined. The administration of Gen. Arista promises per cent. So in turneps or beets, the dried roots to be the most beneficial ever enjoyed by Mexico .--The power of the church has been weakened by his the dried leaves often leave from 20 to 30. These election. The Tehauntepec treaty is bitterly opposed by the press. The feeling of hostility to the U. States has changed to warm friendship.

contemplating the Aztec children. Her hands were much less potash, but is about half phosphoric acid. resting upon the back of a chair as she said this, and The ash of clover and lucerne often contains twice Grace Aguilar's last work. The Women of Israel. "The continued she specially and wonderfully made," continued she, should one be deemed necessary, after a full exchange of facts and examination of daguerreotype likenesses. &c. Should an interview be agreed upon trender such quantities into No. 40's Mule Twist.

The poliveries.

Years.

Libs. of Cotton.

Libs. of Cotton. be disclosed, consequently no confidence need be ing but Providence could make anything curiousor, the stems of most trees lime abounds yet more, and in things evil. The providence could make anything curiousor, the stems of most trees lime abounds yet more, and specifically anything curiousor. abused; and, guarded as the intercourse will be, no unless Mr. Barnum should try. I don't know what in many cases exceeds in quantity any thing else.—

of all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. indelicacy nor scandal can attach. The most satisto make of 'em; human natur', I'm certain, never These facts have a marked bearing on many practifactory explanation will be made for the rather novel and unusual course adopted by the writer to obtain a wife, and, as he makes the communication in
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tain a wife, and a wife, a wif turning to the boy who was teazing Max with a the straw and the grain of wheat. This variation in Stone at her."

candles." Some one asked him why he did so. "They are tallow candles," said the grocer. " Is tallow a vegetable substance?" pursued the inquirer after knowledge.

"Of course it is, don't sheep eat grass ?"

east of Cardenas. They were sold at the rate of 30 "We have now called attention to several valua-

Agricultural.

For the Journal. Jackson, N. C., March 3d, 1851.

MESSRS, EDITORS-You know I am agent for an agricultural warehouse and an agricultural journal. My business leads me to an acquaintance with many facts relative to improvement in the farming department, which, were I other ways employed, I

And now, having an hour to devote to writing, I purpose to say something of the improvement going week, and if it affords you or your readers no inter- Crooked Lake, in Yates Co. It produced 15 bushels next. The Austrians, in four massive columns, plunged week, and it is added you of your reacter its interior into the gloomy wilderness, designing to meet in the est, I shall have the satisfaction of passing a compliment of Helperlinder the central column and the control was a second to ment upon those worthy gentlemen who have so distinguished themselves by their skill in reclaiming their swampy, as well as by making fertile their

more solitary. The soft and yielding mass broke the excellent manure, prepared by mixing ditch banks, powers. But suppose we had to make expenditures following (which, by the by, are injurious as ditch banks, but phe. The centre column alone had a hundred can- properties which are imperiously necessary to the dation of such a system of culture, as would do away non in its train, while behind them were five hundred growth of vegetation,) cotton seeds, &c., togetherwagons-the whole closed by the slow moving cav- 20,000 or 25,000 loads of marl, in heaps, at suitable entire field, and you will imagine only what I saw.

On another plantation, where marl has not yet been discovered to any extent, you may see thoucarting earth and vegetable materials upon which phoric acid, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, magnesia, efforts to keep this immense force from deploying in- cattle have been kept. These, too, are all compostthe storm was so thick, yet they aimed at the flashes long rows of compost heaps, made by mixing the that issued from the woods, and thus the two armies filth and sediment of ditches with ditch banks, cotfought. The pine trees were cut in two like reeds, ton seeds, &c. Then cast your eyes upon those 1,000 barrels of Lime, 100 bbls. of Plaster Paris, and 500 dressings of putrescent manures. bbls. of Ashes, and the matter to you will be no lon-

> Now let us take a turn or two upon another plantation, some 14 miles from those just noticed.

Austrian left wing, the brave General continued to advance, and, with only three hundred men, fell ditch banks, and those 3,000 bushels of ashes. Do plying every bushel that may be made on his farm See those almost numberless heaps of composted you wonder at the productiveness of lands thus

Let me say now, lest I forget, this vast quantity of Austrian centre. Checked, then overthrown, the ashes was made upon the several farms where they broken Austrian column was rolled back in disorder, now are. But you say, a vast quantity of wood must and utterly routed. Campbell, the poet, stood in a have been consumed to make so many ashes. I say midst of the fight, composed, in part, that stirring so too. I also say it was decaying wood, that was ode which is known as far as the English language good for nothing cise, and such as I suppose goes to decay every year even in your own county, at a loss of thousands of dollars per annum.

Just invite some of the farmers down in the vicinicannon, and all the confused noise of battle. The ty of Wilmington, or any other vicinity in North Austrians were utterly routed, and the frightened Carolina, to make a visit to this getting to be a garcavalry went plunging through the crowd of fugitives den county, and perhaps they will be induced to "go into the woods—the artillerymen cut their traces, and do likewise." If so, in a few years we may hope ses and galloped away-and that magnificent col. that a manifest change in respect to decaying wood,

How much territory that is denominated "old fields" will be productive, and instead of being a tax

You may think I exaggerate, but examine for yourself, and I verily believe you'll say "the half I am gratified at the prospect that other counties

are waking up to the importance of agricultural improvement. When I find any of them treading close

A question here may not be out of place. What gave the first impulse to this movement in Edgecombe? An agricultural paper. A gentleman told reading. Now there are about three hundred sub-A. SHERMAN. Yours respectfully,

From the American Farmer. Differences in the Ash of Cultivated Lands. Having given an abstract from Professor Norton's

chapter upon the organic and inorganic constituents and in dis way you see ebery sixpence bring nuddah church of Santa Maria de la Salute was constructed of plants, we will follow up his views as to the differin 1531 as a monument of thanksgiving for the cesence, as found by analysis, to exist in the ash of sev- rich as old massa G-y. And upon this principle eral kinds of cultivated plants. He remarks:

"We have noticed each of the substances that were named as occurring in the inorganic part of plants, and have given such of their more remarka- the stock-holders thought they 'smelt a rat,' and ble properties and more common forms of appliance as seemed necessary to their recognition by the prac-

"It has been already stated, that with one or two occasional exceptions, they are all found in the ash of cultivated plants. Sometimes one and sometimes another is absent, but generally we find small quantities of nearly all. It does not follow from this, however, that every plant contains the same quantity of ash. The trunk of a tree, for instance, if deprived of its bark, does not yield more than from one to two pounds of ash in one hundred of wood, while the stalk of grass or straw of grain frequently contains from 6 to 14 lbs. in 100. There are some plants which scarcely contain any ash whatever, and othment. The foreign trade has been, in part, diverted ers in which it forms a large proportion. This diffrom Tampico to Matamoros. An extensive smug- ference exists not only between various plants, but between the parts of the same plant.

"If we examine the straw of wheat, we find usuhave no more than from 1 to 2 per cent of ash, while facts are to be remembered.

When we pursue our researches a step further, and separate the substances which make up the ash of different plants, we find that here also is a great "We are fearfully and wonderfully made," said variation. The ash of potatoes is more than half Mrs. Partington, after she had stood for a long time potash, while the ash in the grain of wheat contains our hearts—they should show the effect of all objects, she made the observation aloud, so that a tall gen- as much lime as that of herd's-grass or timothy hay. JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.

phosphoric acid, while in that of the grain more than half is phosphoric acid, and there is scarcely any silica. When we come to consider the purposes for which these parts are intended, the cause of such which these parts are intended, the cause of such carrieties will be plainly precised. We even find SLAVE TRADE AT HAVANA.—We learn from a letof the ash at the bottom of the stalk, and at the top.
In all cases the ash from the busk which covers the Self Deception, or the History of a human heart, by Mrs. ter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Havana, Feb. 16th, In all cases the ash from the busk which covers the that at the close of the previous week six hundred seed, as in oats, barley or buckwheat, differs exceed- Ellis, author of Hearts and Homes. and ten newly arrived African slaves were landed ingly in its constitution from that of the seed itself. Also, a large variety of other interesting Novels for sale.

1. All of the inorganic substances described are generally present in our cultivated crops, but not invariably; sometimes one or two are absent. 2. The quantity of ash yielded by different plants

3. The composition of this ash also varies, and as great a degree as the quantity.

4. This applies not only to different kinds of plants but different parts of the same plant.

Old Lands better than when Fresh.

" Many of the oldest counties of Georgia, are now making more by agriculture, than when the lands were fresh and unworn."-Southern Recorder. "The first wheat raised in Western New York on in Edgecombe county, which place I visited last was sown in November, 1788, on the outlet of the

Rural New Yorker. These facts coming to us from the South, and from

the North, are truly gratifying. They establish the

instructive fact, that cultivation, properly conducted, tends to the improvement of lands, and to the in-When I tell you that, notwithstanding the unfar crease of its productive capacity; and hence, should vorableness of the last season, 180 bales of Cotton serve to arm every agriculturalist with the determimost impassable; but now a furious snow storm darkened the heavens, and covered the ground with but 40 bales, you will probably ask, how or by what ganic manures in his soil. The quantity of either the School. carried off the soil, in any one year, in the crops, is means has so vast an increase been secured? To really not very great, and may be restored by any solve this question, it requires not the philosopher's industrious agriculturalist-may be more than rethem down on the heads of the soldiers, as the artil- skill. It has been accomplished by a judicious use stored, and thereby enable him to place his land in lery wheels smote against their trunks. It was a of those very materials which abound in all parts of an improving condition. All that is necessary to bring about this desirable result, is, to husband and THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until strange spectacle, those long, dark columns, out of this country, and which have hitherto been neglectd or considered worthless.

farm. It this were done, instead of deteriorating, open and ready to receive students by the First of October.

The Medical Department will be under the direction of the for Guano, bone dust, ashes, lime, or marl; such ex- J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes penditures would not only bring back the outlay, but in their chemical arrangement contain many of those return it with compound interest, and lay the foundation of such a system of culture, as would do away with the necessity for similar expenditures for a life time; provided the home supply of manures, and the materials for forming them. 20,000 or 25,000 loads of marl, in heaps, at suitable materials for forming them, were properly husbanded set of them, to cover, when spread, an ed and appropriated. Let us exemplify the case of Women and Children.

J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therawith which the crops may be fed. A single bushel of unleached hard-wood ashes, if kept dry, will yield 5½ lbs. of Potash, so that 5 bushels would more than J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemsupply a crop of 20 bushels of wheat with that subsands of loads of manure, made in cattle yards, by stance, to say nothing of the quantity of lime, phossoda, chlorine, oxide of iron, and manganese, they ed, to prevent the escape of any of their fertilizing | would also furnish. If then, the escape of any of their fertilizing | ficient in the inorganic food of plants, an annual approperties. On other parts of this field you may see long rows of compost heaps, made by mixing the filth and sediment of ditches with ditch banks cot.

Since the interior of plants, an annual application of 5 bushels of ashes per acre, were made, there can be no doubt. that even this small dose there can be no doubt. The composition will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

Would keep such soils in a healthful state of progressions. would keep such soils in a healthful state of progressive improvement, provided proper attention were also paid to periodical treatment of the land to

> The agriculturist should bear in mind, that each bushel of ashes contains more than one-third of its volume of lime, besides a very notable per centum of phosphoric acid, and many other substances, which enter into the composition of cultivated plants, and or plantation to his crop.

The Breaking Heart. 'Twas morning, and the golden sun Was thro' a half drawn curtain streaming With such a mellow light that one

Might swear from fairy eye 'twas beaming; And on a maiden's face it fell, Half 'roused from rest half reclining, As though it loved to linger well Upon a cheek so smooth and shining.

One small white hand upheld her brow, Her arm the yielding pillow pressing, While o'er her neck like stainless snow Flowed many a truant tress caressing. Her eyes-alas! those orbs were hid 'Neath her clear fingers soft and taper; She might have wept, but if she did Long ere it fell the tear was vapor !

Yet grief that maiden's heart had wrung, And sorrow bowed her spirit's lightness; While o'er her sky impending hung A cloud, that shaded all its brightness, And what had thus the fair girl stirred? What burning wrong or scornful word, The music of her soul then hushing?

And some stern parent's voice severe Forbade a love she could not stifle? Or had some heartless one too dear With her fond feelings dared to trifle? No. 'Twas a grief more deep and curs'd Then faithless love or childing mother: Last night her treacherous bustle burst, And she'd no bran to stuff another!!

Negro Banking.

Talking of banks, reminds me of the negro bank once heard of in Virginia. Cato, (an old negro who was noted for his cunning.) had succeeded in mawas noted for his cunning,) had succeeded in making his fellow-servants in the neighborhood believe that banking was a very profitable business. So they concluded that they would throw all their change together and start a bank, old Cato taking care to have himself constituted the bank, to whom all the sixpences of all the darkies in the neighborhood was duly paid over. And now, said Cato, whenebah niggah borrow six-pence out ob dis bank to buy backah. he come back in free weeks and pay in two sixpence, the bank went into operation, old Cato always taking comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables care that every darkey should fork over according sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well to bank rules. But in the course of time, some of bank, when the following conversation took place between Cato and Jack:

Jack-Well, we want to draw our money from the bank, and quit dis bankin' business. Cato-Did you heah de news ? Jack-No. what dat, Cato?

Cato-Why de bank broke last night. Jack-Who care what de bank do, I tell you, I want my shah ob de money. Cato-Well, but I tell you dat de bank broke. Jack-I not talken bout dat. I say whah de mo-

when de bank break de money all gone sartin.

Cato-Dat's more an dis niggah know. All he satisfaction know bout it is. dat when white folks' bank break, de money always lost, an niggah bank no better dan white folks.

Jack-Well, whenevah dis niggah gage in bankin' agin, he hope de debbil git him fuss. Cato-Berry sorry de bank break, Jack, berry sor-

Here our informant left .- Ohio Statesman.

A clear stream reflects all objects that are upon its shore, but is unsulfied by them; so it should be with

tleman stooped down to get a look under the black "We may thus divide plants into classes according Grace Aguilar's last work, The Women of Israel." The bonnet. He thought she spoke to him. "We are to the composition of their ash. In the ash from the latest of the American re-publications shows the authoress in Also for sale, by the same author, Home Influence, Mother's Recompense, Woman's Friendship, Vale of Cedars, Jo-

"He that is without sin among you let him first east a

stick, "Ike, look upon 'em and pray that you may never be born so."

A very worthy grocer put up a sign of "vegetable"

the straw and the grain of wheat. This variation in quantity is not more marked than in the composition of these two ashes. In the ash of straw we find that there is a great proportion of silica, and very little of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent to order.

Waccousta, or the Prophecy, by Major Richardson, author of Ecarte, &c. This is one of those curiously compounded works criticism stops at, because in the first place, it is sure there is a great proportion of silica, and very little of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent of the straw and the grain of wheat. This variation in quantity is not more marked than in the composition of Ecarte, &c. This is one of those curiously compounded works criticism stops at, because in the first place, it is sure of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent and the grain of wheat. This variation in quantity is not more marked than in the composition of Ecarte, &c. This is one of those curiously compounded works criticism stops at, because in the first place, it is sure of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent and the grain of wheat. This variation in quantity is not more marked than in the composition of Ecarte, &c. This is one of those curiously compounded works criticism stops at, because in the first place, it is sure of the sympathies of a large circle of readers, shows talent.

All are invited to call and examine my goods, whether in

variations will be plainly perceived. We even find in many plants a distinction between the composition of the ash at the bottom of the stalk, and at the ton.

Reverles of an Old Maid, embracing important mints to young men intending to marry, illustrative of that celebrated establishment, Capsicum House for finishing Young Ladies; embelished with forty-three original engravings by

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S, Market-street.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY. THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday the 21st of February, and the next session will open on the 3d day of March. Although students may enter the School at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole the first half session expires the first half session e session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. Feb. 2d, 1851. 22-12t*

TOPSAIL ACADEMY S a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dellars per month, will com-mence its second scholastic year on the first day of October

ception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,

President of the Board of Trusters.

Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physi-

istry and Pharmacy.

Medicine-Prof. H. J. HULCE. Surgery-Prof. R. S. NEWTON.

Anatomical Demonstrator-Z. FREEMAN, M. D. The fees for a full course of lectures amount to \$105. Matriculator's, \$5. Demonstrator's Fee, \$10. Graduation, \$20.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurispru-

TERMS-\$50 per Session. cations pertaining to this department must be All commun Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850. The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and

presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country-all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eli-

gibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to

health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE. A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted. E. W. M. KING, President of the Memphis Institute.

Hotels, &c.

[33-12m]

BOARDING,

MAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market V. R. PEIRSON, for

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. Swann, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommo-dation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and

contentment of her guests. The House is now open for the reception of permanent or boro' Press copy tf. Nov. 15, 1850

New Livery Stables .- Fire Proof. HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am ow ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick. and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in ey-I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and

and comfortably. Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire. the stock-holders thought they 'smelt a rat,' and My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I called on Cato to withdraw their capital from the therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those

who favor me with their custom. I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their H. R. NIXON. Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847.

COACH MAKING, REPAIRING, AND JOBBING, Corner Third and Princess Streets, opposite Nixon's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C. THE subscribers, having taken the establishment on the corner of Third and Princess Sts.,

Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by W. J. Cornwall intend carrying on the above business in all its branches, and are prepared to execute any orders with which they may be favored, promptly and in a workmanlike manner. They will Cato-Why you cuss'd fool, don't you know dat attend to making and repairing Carriages of all descriptions; also, Buggles, Wagons, Drays, Carts, &c. &c.; Jack—Well, but whath de debble de money gone workmen, they feel confident of being able to execute their work in a style of neatness and finish that cannot fail to give

HORSE-SHOEING, &c. Having a spacious Blacksmith Shop attached, they will make and repair Agricultural Implements, Mill ? Work, and Farmers' Blacksmithing generally. They will also pay particular attention to Horse-Shoeling.

Having one of the best Shoers that could be obtained in the city of Philadelphia, who has had ten years experience in the business, and importing Iron expressly for that pur-pose, they can ensure their work to be equal, if not superior, to any other that can be done at the South. N. S. NEAL & CO.

Wilmington, Feb. 21st, 1851 OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

TRUNK MANUPACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has

and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers. Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made

to order.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commis-JOHN J. CONOLEY. June 14, 1850

CREW LISTS .- A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE. SUPERFINE Flour. 150 bbls. fresh ground. For sale by MILES COSTIN, London's wharf.

[ID Gloves. 4 dozen of those superior Gent.'s Kids. just SCOTT & BALDWIN'S. In received at